

The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

JULY 8, 1916



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Independence Day

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

NON-PARTISAN

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.
MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five Cents. There are no dues.

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and of the Woman's Party

Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

JULY 8, 1918

Notes of the Week

History of Suffrage in New Jersey Published by Smith College

THE fourth number of a series of *Studies in History*, published quarterly by the Department of History of Smith College, gives a short sketch entitled "Women's Suffrage in New Jersey, 1790-1807."

The sketch gives a summary of the law of 1790 which allowed the women of New Jersey to vote; it says "Women may have voted occasionally in New Jersey from 1776 to 1797, but there is no doubt that in the years from 1797 to 1807 they exercised the privilege, if not generally throughout the state, at least from time to time and in considerable numbers."

The sketch gives the various laws which were passed to disfranchise the women and the history of the protest made by Lucy Stone, in 1858, when she refused to pay taxes because she was unrepresented in the tax-levying body. The pamphlet also gives a summary of the case brought in 1912 in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, when a woman sought a writ of mandamus to compel the local election board to register her name in order that she might vote.

The author of the article is Edward Raymond Turner, Professor of History, of the University of Michigan.

Women May Not Act as Deputy Clerks or Notary Publics in North Carolina

GOVERNOR CRAIG, of North Carolina, recently appointed a young woman as his secretary with the remark that "this did not make him a suffragist." The Governor also made the statement that the secretaryship was not an office "because she was not required to take an oath."

Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, commented upon the latter statement at some length. He said he was charmed with the simple solution this offered of an illogical situation. Justice Clark showed how easy it would be to open to women all offices in the state by striking out the requirement of an oath.

It will be remembered that the State Supreme Court of North Carolina recently held that women could not act as notary publics or deputy clerks in that state.

States' Rights Cry Merely a Convenience

PROOF of the fact that Congressmen only raise the old cry of "states' rights" when it is to their own interest can very clearly be found in the action on the bill to regulate the interstate use of automobiles which was reported favorably from

the Committee on Interstate Commerce by Congressman Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the committee.

The State of Maryland requires motorists to have a license in order to use her highways, while most states do not require a license.

The bill offered by Congressman Adamson would abolish Maryland's right to issue such a license.

Mr. Adamson's interests, and the interests of all residents of nearby territory who would like to use the roads of Maryland without having to pay the tax, would be to abolish this tax. In advocating such a course Congressman Adamson is against the states' rights doctrine, while Congressman Coady, a Representative and a resident of Maryland, in order that his state may continue to collect the tax, can most conveniently object that the federal government has no right to interfere with Maryland's tax-levying laws.

Women Offer Aid in Case of War

THE woman's section of the Navy League, in a letter to the President asking that it be allowed to aid the Red Cross work along the border, has placed itself at the command of the President in case of hostilities between the United States and Mexico.

Immediate registration of classes for the making of surgical dressings, clothing and other hospital supplies was begun at the woman's section offices in Washington.

Many Bills to Provide for Guardsmen's Wives Introduced

MANY bills have been offered in Congress and a number of plans made by private citizens to care for the families of enlisted men in the national guard who are ordered to Mexico.

An Administration measure to appropriate \$500,000 has been introduced in the House. Another bill introduced in the Senate provides a \$50 pension for dependents of men who enlist for Mexican service. Two bills providing that all Government employees called into the service of the national guard or the naval militia shall not sacrifice their regular compensation while engaged in such military service were introduced in the House. The Government announced that all Civil Service employees would receive their salaries for forty-five days after being called into service.

That all national issues directly affect the voteless half of American citizens can not be more directly acknowledged, than by this proposal of the national government to care for them during a state of war.

Immigrants to Give Up American Citizenship

A WELL-KNOWN labor and immigration expert in an article published recently says that great numbers of the foreign-born citizens of the United States are preparing to go back to their homes in Europe at the end of the present conflict, and that they are hoarding their earnings to take with them.

There will be great need for the laborer in the land of his birth at the end of the war. There are industries to be revived, foreign commerce to be regained, and ruined cities to be rebuilt. Then too, there will not be the competition in labor which he finds here.

What a mockery our government makes of the franchise which it confers upon foreigners who have and exercise the privilege of returning when their own country needs them, and denies to the American-born woman, whose every interest is here!

Use Women Customs Officers in England

WOMEN customs watchers have appeared in London and other ports. They are a war time innovation, to fill the places hitherto reserved for pensioned soldiers and sailors.

The women will be spared the rougher work at docks and other exposed places. Their "beat" will be in bonded warehouses, where they must keep watch for the customs on the reception and issue of dutiable goods.

Two Thousand Women Soldiers Enrolled in Mexico

A DISPATCH from Douglas, Arizona, to the *Washington Times* says:

"Mrs. Rosaura V. de Tovar, of Agua Prieta, president of the Sonora Woman's Rifle Association, received a letter from Governor Adolfo de la Huerta, of Sonora, accepting her offer of the services of 2,000 members of the association as soldiers in case of American intervention.

"Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, it was announced, has appointed instructors who will drill the women in the score or more towns in which branches of the association have been organized."

The *New York Call*, of June 23, commenting on the fact, says:

"Women and girls are already with the Mexican armies, not only as camp followers, but as 'soldaderas'—female soldiers. They can shoot with the best of them, and many are expert riders.

"Revolutions of the past five years have trained practically all the younger women in northern Mexico in the use of arms. Their presence in the battle line will complicate the duties of United States troops if Mexico is invaded."

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST PARTY'S RECORD ON SUFFRAGE

Women Question Senator Pittman on his Party's Attitude toward Suffrage

AT a meeting of the Democratic women of the District of Columbia, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, invited to speak on the Democratic record on suffrage, discussed the handling of the Mexican, European, and fiscal problems by the Democratic party during the past three years, and said in closing that suffrage was a question for the states.

In the portion of his speech devoted to woman suffrage he declared that even if the Democratic party put a federal suffrage amendment through Congress, it could not possibly be ratified.

"The needless rushing ahead of the times in pushing this matter upon unwilling people shows a lack of wisdom," said Senator Pittman,—rather inconsistently, considering his absolute certainty a suffrage amendment would never be ratified. "The real difficulty at present is the indifference of women. When men begin to consider the problem of woman suffrage favorably, they find that their wives are 'not interested.' Your first duty should be to convert women, who will in turn convert men."

The best political method of work, according to the Senator from Nevada, was a referendum in each of the states, when the question of suffrage would be submitted to men voters.

"If I were the most ardent enemy of woman suffrage," Senator Pittman said in the course of his address, "I would make it a point to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, because I know it would hurt the cause." Later in the evening, however, he said he would certainly vote for the amendment.

"The Republican plank means absolutely nothing," he said in conclusion. "This is proved by

the fact that the Republicans had no fight over the plank. The Republican plank binds the Republicans to vote against the amendment, while the Democratic plank leaves Democrats free to vote as they choose."

At the close of the meeting Senator Pittman was closely questioned by the women in the audience. One woman asked the Senator if he was aware, in advising suffragists to work only in the states, that between twenty to thirty state constitutions are extremely difficult to amend. The constitutions of New Mexico, Indiana, and other states were instanced. Senator Pittman seemed astonished, and said he was not aware of these difficulties.

Mrs. William Kent, speaking after Senator Pittman, made a convincing speech on the injustice of limiting the suffrage movement to individual states, and barring its advance in the federal field, where the situation is so much more hopeful.

Colorado Democrats Declare that Congress Must Act on Suffrage

FOR a long time a growing number of women in Colorado have been manifesting the keenest interest in the question of national woman suffrage. The Democratic women of Colorado, according to the *Denver Post*, June 11, are now aroused on this issue and are demanding favorable action in Congress this session on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"Ten of the most prominent Democratic women in the state," says the *Denver Post*, "have sent a letter to their three Congressmen at Washington, asking them to force the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to push the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

"We know you have talked suffrage and voted for suffrage," they wrote, "but the time has come now when you can make a fight sufficient to force the Judiciary Committee to bring the measure favorably before the House."

"They wrote that they demanded fair play for the American woman; and said that until all the women of America have suffrage, the enfranchisement of Colorado women does not amount to what it should."

"There are now in America more than four million women who can vote in the national elections. Women are enfranchised in twelve states and control ninety-one electoral votes, more than one-third of the number necessary to elect a President of the United States."

"The women say that it is further significant that all the states in which women vote are doubtful states, not one of them having gone for any one party in the last five presidential elections. They state furthermore that if comparatively few of these women would put suffrage before party affiliations, they could hold the balance of power next November and say who should be President."

"Until the Democratic women came out in the letter just sent to Washington, the women had despaired of this being done; but with the amalgamation of Democratic and Republican women on this issue, the advocates of the suffrage federal amendment are looking with great hopes toward Washington. The flying squadron which recently went through Denver on its campaign for this very thing will receive the news of this letter with the greatest rejoicing."

"The women who signed the letter are: Mesdames R. W. Steele, Helen Grenfell, Ellis Meredith, Mary C. C. Bradford, Gertrude Lee, Honora McPherson, Richard Crawford Campbell, Lucy Harrington and W. K. Galloway."

"Suffrage First" Slogan of the Women in West

(Reprinted from the *New York Evening Post*, June 21, 1916.)

The Fact that Men's Conventions Did Not Give Them What They Want is Expected to Bring About Stronger Organization—Rally in St. Louis as Forerunner to Campaign—Chance for Hughes to Get Support of Suffrage States.

IT is a pity that some of the men whose oratory rumbled around the walls of the three leading party conventions could not be present to learn what impression they made upon their political sisters. The directness and deadliness of the satire in which the women paid their disrespects to the bluster and buncombe that characterize some men's public deliberations, and to the evasions and compromises with which the suffrage issue has been met, should have gone far to convince the old party leaders that they will have to adopt new methods to win the support at least of the leaders of this new and implacable faction.

Most striking, in the expressions of the women remaining here after the close of the Democratic convention, is the evidence that they have not got nearly what they wanted from either of the controlling men's parties. They asked for a flat declaration in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, first proposed by Susan B. Anthony, granting equal rights to all women, on the same basis as men, subject to ratification by the states.

The Republican Endorsement

The Republicans, in their Chicago plank, did not satisfy the women as well as the Progressives, yet their declaration in favor of the principle of suffrage

was recognized as a long step in advance of any position that the party has taken before, and a real victory in the fight for women's rights.

The party took most of the appeal of the suffrage resolution out of it by the modifying clause which was appended by a few reactionaries, recognizing the right of the states to settle the question for themselves. Some Republicans, such as Senator Borah, who was a member of the resolutions committee which drafted the Republican platform, and Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, who introduced the federal suffrage amendment bill in the House, have declared that this plank is open to the interpretation of approval for the measure, and will strengthen Republican support in this session, since the states would still have the right of ratification or veto. If this view is accepted by Republican leaders at all generally, and particularly if Mr. Hughes should endorse it, it would go far toward enlisting support in the twelve suffrage states, with their ninety-one electoral votes, in the coming campaign, and toward swinging their always doubtful balance of power away from the Democrats.

The latter party is the one against which the women voice a particular resentment. Furthermore, they hold President Wilson personally responsible for the failure of their fight for a federal amendment in this session of Congress and for the refusal of the Democratic party in convention to open the way for favorable action through a clear declaration for the amendment. As Miss Maud Younger, of California, a woman who spent six months working in restaurants in her desire to understand the problems of girls who serve as waitresses and to assist them, and

who has been directing the women's lobby in Washington, said:

"All roads lead to the White House. Committees are controlled by the dominant party. When a position is decided by party caucus, it is seldom that members do not abide by the decision. Even opponents have said they would vote for suffrage if it were made a party measure. If President Wilson should give the word, suffrage would be a party issue; and it would be successful."

Their one plank now is suffrage by federal amendment, and their one policy is to fight any party that opposes this method of gaining suffrage. They have not yet taken a position in support of any party; but there would be little doubt, if any party that stood a chance of winning an election should declare for their cause, that they would bend every energy toward putting it in power.

Can They "Deliver Their Vote"?

The most surprising thing about the men in their conventions has been the calm unconcern with which they saw the women organizing to fight them. The indifferent remark of man after man has been: "Oh, they can never deliver their vote, anyway." Obviously, the test of the women's agitation will be whether they prove able to swing any considerable ballot power in November. * * * The leaders of the Woman's Party realize that clearly, however; and it is their careful preparation for just this test that the men seem to have disregarded or of which they are totally ignorant. The women are out to prove once and for all that they can deliver a decisive vote against any party opposing them, and obstructing suffrage. * * *

BRANCH OF CONGRESSIONAL UNION FORMED IN INDIANA

FOLLOWING ten days of unprecedented suffrage activity,—including the opening of headquarters at 21 East Market Street, the center of the business district; open-air meetings with daily crowds of five and six hundred at Market and Illinois Street; the sale of seven hundred copies of *The Suffragist* at street and indoor meetings,—the Indiana Branch of the Union was formally

fifty women when, at the close of the luncheon, Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, the Indiana member of the advisory council, called guests to order for the speeches of the day. After a few words of

MRS. IDA FINNEY MACKRILLE
Speaker for the Woman's Party



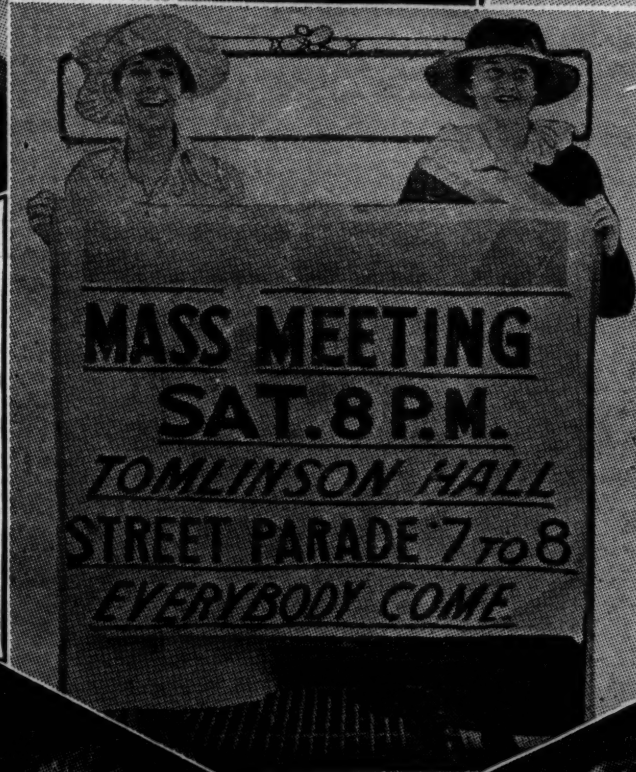
Dr. Amelia Keller, president of the Woman's Franchise League, was called upon for a word of welcome to the new suffrage group about to be formed.

Miss Eleanor Barker then presented first Mrs. M. Davis, the head of the Government Worker's Union, numbering over eight hundred women. Mrs. Davis spoke on the need of wage earning women for immedi-

organized at the Claypool Hotel on Saturday afternoon, June twenty-fourth.

The officers elected were chairman, Eleanor P. Barker, vice-chairmen, Mrs. Eleanor Carey, Mrs. Ida Gray Scott, a member of the board of directors of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, Mrs. Ernest Knefler, Mrs. Robert P. Noble, and Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Timmons, a daughter of former Vice-President Fairbanks; chairman of membership, Mrs. William C. Bobbs; chairman of *The Suffragist*, Mrs. M. B. Spellman; chairman of headquarters, Mrs. Henry D. Pierce; chairman of press work, Mrs. Russell Fortune; secretary, Miss Theodosia Hadley; treasurer, Mrs. F. R. Wands, member of the Board of directors of the Wo-

MRS. SARA BARD FIELD
Speaker for the Woman's Party



MASS MEETING
SAT. 8 P.M.
TOMLINSON HALL
STREET PARADE 7 TO 8
EVERYBODY COME

MISS ELEANOR BARKER
State Chairman for Indiana

ate enfranchisement.

The two principal speakers, Mrs. Mackrille and Mrs. Field, explained the party system in national affairs,

with its collective power and responsibility; and the record of the present administration on the question of suffrage.

Almost \$600.00 was pledged, and about a hundred new members and subscribers to *The Suffragist* taken at the close of the luncheon speeches.

So great was the demand for an opportunity to hear the out-of-town speakers that late Wednesday night it was decided to take Tomlinson Hall for Saturday night and have a public mass meeting preceded by a street parade with a band. Two days of work resulted in an audience of over seven hundred people. About



MRS. JOHN N. CAREY
Indiana Member National Advisory Council

man's Franchise League of Indiana.

The famous Riley Room of the Hotel Claypool was crowded with a gay, enthusiastic group of almost two hundred and

MISS CARINA EAGLESFIELD
and
MRS. ADELAIDE FAIRBANKS TIMMONS

Advertising the mass meeting at Indianapolis, June 24

welcome from Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. John N. Carey, the new member from Indiana on the advisory council, was called upon. She declared that she would never bother the workers with advice or counsel unless she was prepared to give her work as well, but that after a careful observation of the Union's activities since its beginning, she was glad and proud to stand publicly for its methods and object.



MISS ELSIE HILL
Who organized the Indiana Branch

of mounted police, a band and a group of marchers carrying the colors.

fifty automobiles, gay with the purple, white and gold, followed an escort

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.

1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.

1886, Favorable majority.

1890, Favorable majority.

1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.

1896, Adverse majority.

1913, Favorable majority.

1914, Favorable majority.

1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.

1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.

1886, Favorable minority.

1890, Favorable majority.

1894, Adverse majority.

1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34.
Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Mr. Hughes Accepts Progressive Platform

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country have, up to the present, not realized the full significance of Mr. Hughes' acceptance of the Progressive nomination for the Presidency and his endorsement of the principles in the Progressive platform.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Progressive party in Chicago on June 26, Mr. Hughes was formally elected the Presidential candidate of the Progressive party. In accepting this nomination, Mr. Hughes said, "I find no difference in platform or in aim which precludes the most hearty co-operation (between Republicans and Progressives) and the most complete unity."

Suffragists are keenly aware that the suffrage plank in the Progressive platform reads: "We believe the women of the country, who share with men the burdens of government in time of peace and make equal sacrifices in time of war, should be given the full political right of suffrage both by state and federal action."

The statement of Mr. Hughes, therefore, now the candidate of both the Republican and Progressive parties for the Presidency, is a clear declaration in favor of woman suffrage by federal amendment.

Since the Republican platform already stands for the principle of woman suffrage and is not committed on the question of federal action on woman suffrage, while the Progressive platform favors woman suffrage and also endorses most emphatically the federal method of dealing with the issue,—"complete unanimity" between the two platforms involves the plainest possible declaration in support of a federal amendment enfranchising women.

Party Organization

UNDER the heading "The Democratic Record," *Collier's Magazine*, June 17, says:

"During the coming campaign there can be no dodging the issue on the part of the Democrats. They have been in complete control of the government for about four years. Because the bulk of both the members and the leaders of the Democratic party comes from the south, the direction of public affairs has been almost wholly in the hands of that section. There is no way of showing this more vividly than to print a list of the principal committee chairmanships of the lower house:

Ways and Means—Kitchin, North Carolina.
Judiciary—Webb, North Carolina.
Banking and Currency—Glass, Virginia.
Commerce—Adamson, Georgia.
Rivers and Harbors—Sparkman, Florida.
Agriculture—Lever, South Carolina.
Foreign Affairs—Flood, Virginia.
Military Affairs—Hay, Virginia.
Naval Affairs—Padgett, Tennessee.
Post Office—Moon, Tennessee.
Rules—Henry, Texas.
Appropriations—Fitzgerald, New York.

"Only one of these chairmanships, that of Appropriations, held by Fitzgerald, of New York, is located north of the Mason and Dixon's line."

For the past four years the Democratic party has controlled Congress, and the southern representatives have controlled the Democratic party.

This state of affairs shows at a glance how inadequate is the theory of the purely local responsibility of each member of Congress.

The southern politicians who hold positions of commanding influence on committees dealing with national legislation, are not only responsible to their congressional districts; they are a part of an organization, which, viewed as a whole, is responsible to all the people of the United States.

"Whom the Gods Would Destroy"

SINCE the adoption of the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform, the newspapers in all parts of the country have been commenting with astonishment upon the extraordinary shortsightedness of the Democratic leaders in continuing their opposition to national woman suffrage.

The Richmond, Virginia, *Evening Journal*, June 19, in an editorial headed "Alienating a Powerful Auxiliary," totals with considerable alarm the electoral vote in the twelve states in which women are enfranchised, and concludes: "What folly to have alienated an auxiliary force so powerful, so determined, so zealous! It is idle to argue that the states had a right to settle the question each for itself. Their turn would come when the ratification of the constitutional amendment, passed by Congress, reached the respective legislatures. We repeat, the Democratic party has committed an egregious mistake."

The Philadelphia *Press* (June 19) says: "Indications are that the Democrats, in slighting the women, have added to the forces multiplying to make the defeat of Woodrow Wilson certain."

The New York *Evening Post* (June 21) writes: "The most surprising thing about the men in their conventions has been the calm unconcern with which they saw the women organizing to fight them. The indifferent remark of man after man has been, 'Oh, they can never deliver their vote, anyway.' * * * It is their careful preparation for just this test that the men seem to have disregarded or of which they are totally ignorant."

"Some Democratic leaders," writes the *Post* on June 17, "have expressed open concern and regret at the situation."

The Spokane, Washington, *Chronicle* (June 14) says frankly: "Whoever has been counseling the Democratic convention that it can gain nothing by declaring for woman suffrage, because the states in which women now vote are not Democratic, is handing out bad advice. * * *

"If the Democratic leaders have no wish to enfranchise women in the states where Bourbon sympathy is strongest, they should at least consider the total of feminine ballots now available as worth putting in a bid for."

PRESIDENT HEARS WOMAN'S PROTEST

DISCONTENT with the action of the Administration in regard to woman's enfranchisement was very clearly manifested in the course of a labor demonstration in Washington, D. C., when President Wilson was sharply reminded of the injustice dealt to working women by his opposition to their national enfranchisement.

In connection with the dedication of the labor temple in Washington, D. C., a labor parade was reviewed by President Wilson on the fourth of July. At the close of the parade the President addressed the body of marchers from the reviewing stand erected in front of the new labor building. Men and women marched in the parade, which was held to call public attention to the political demands of labor. Most fittingly a demand for the enfranchisement of working women throughout the United States was unmistakably made during the course of the proceedings.

President Wilson was declaring that he stood for the interests of all classes, when Miss Mabel Vernon, who sat on the platform a few feet away from the President, asked, in her wonderful ringing voice, "Mr. President, if you sincerely desire to forward the interests of all the people, why do you oppose the national enfranchisement of women?"

Not all her words were heard, but the protest by a woman at the sounding phrases of the speaker carried her idea very clearly to the mass of people that were gathered in front of the stand. President Wilson answered, "That is one of the things which we will have to take council over later."

When the President was closing his speech, which was full of abstractions on human liberty without any mention of the practical issue of woman's liberty, Miss Vernon said again, "Answer, Mr. President, why do you oppose the national enfranchisement of women?"—

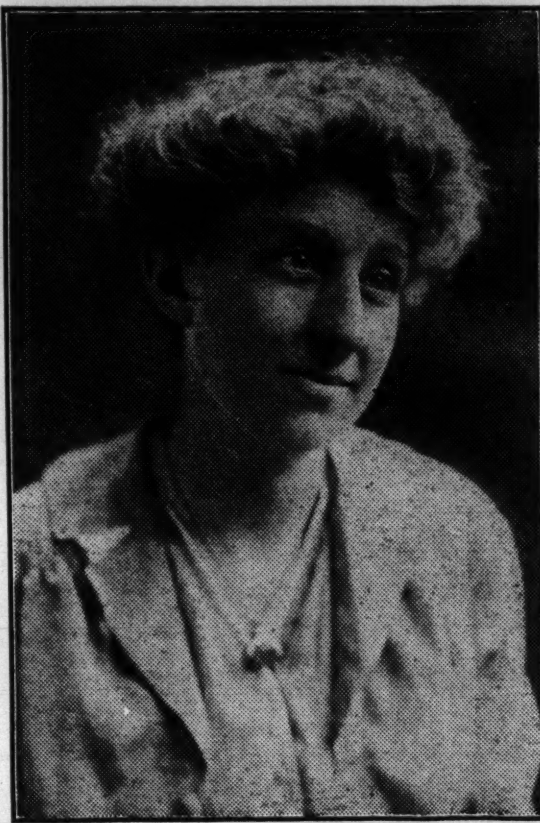
Suffrage activities were visible throughout the day. A suffrage motor decorated with purple, white and gold and carrying the amendment banner took part in the procession.

As the motor was moving toward the Peace Monument, where the procession formed, it fell in accidentally behind the President's motor, just then leaving the White House for the reviewing stand; and as the President's car went back to the White House, the Congressional Union car again found itself immediately behind it, and escorted it with due ceremony to the White House gate. The Secret

Service guards waved a friendly farewell to the women in the Congressional Union machine as they turned in at the door of the White House.

MABEL VERNON, who was born in Delaware, but who has transferred her residence to Nevada where she is a qualified voter, is known in all parts of the country for her brilliant organizing ability, and her extraordinary personal charm.

Miss Vernon's activities in the service of the Congressional Union began in Atlantic City, where



MABEL VERNON

she conducted a strenuous campaign in the summer of 1913. Since then she has organized her native state of Delaware, and has worked and spoken throughout the south and west. In 1914, Miss Vernon began her career of famous flights from state to state, creating wherever she went a living senti-

ment in favor of women's national enfranchisement.

She made a tour along the "sunset route" through the southern and western states in that year, rallying support for the nation-wide demonstration on May 2 and 9 in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

For six months after this, Miss Vernon did most effective work in Nevada as assistant to Miss Anne Martin in the campaign which won the franchise for women in that state.

In 1915, after a short and dashing campaign in Delaware, she swept again through the western states, building up an organization there which formed the basis of the great convention of women voters at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in September.

At the close of the Exposition, she was guide, organizer, advance agent, and publicity chairman on the spectacular journey of the envoys, Sara Bard Field and Frances Jolliffe, elected at the convention to bear to President Wilson the appeal of western women for the freedom of women throughout the United States.

Miss Vernon did wonderful work again in helping to prepare the way for the "Suffrage Special" which made its now famous swing around the circle of the western states in the early months of this year.

"When we are in Miss Vernon's hands," one of the travellers said afterward, "we feel as if we were in the hands of Providence. The whole town is ready to receive us; and Miss Vernon, after her weeks of work, strolls down to the train in a spotless white suit, smiling a radiant welcome, the picture of tranquillity."

From Salt Lake City, where the voyage of the "Suffrage Special" terminated, Miss Vernon went straight to Chicago and St. Louis, where she directed an inspiring series of open air meetings for the benefit of the two cities, and of the delegates to the conventions from all parts of the country. Miss Vernon is now known and genuinely loved in the greater number of the states of the Union.

No one knows how basic such services are in the movement for woman suffrage. Envoys, speakers of national fame, tourists on Suffrage Specials arrive in great cities and meet with magnificent success and universal praise; the work of the organizer who has made that success possible, usually goes unheralded. Yet that is the service that is building, stone by stone, the temple of women's freedom.

DEMOCRATIC WOMAN TELLS PRESIDENT SHE FEARS FOR HER PARTY

"A HUGE shock was thrown into the otherwise harmonious gathering at the White House today," writes the *Washington Times* of July 3, "at a delegation representing the Women's National Democratic League. The delegation, composed of some of the most distinguished ladies of the Congressional and official sets, went to inform the President that the League had raised a thousand dollars as a campaign contribution toward his re-election.

"The President received the ladies graciously and was in the act of thanking them, when Mrs. F. B. Moran, * * * a grand niece of Mrs. Martha Washington, interrupted the proceedings to say: 'These ladies have no right to offer this money and pledge the support of the women of the country. I have just returned, Mr. President, from a six months' trip in the west and I am here * * * to say that they regard you as having been responsible for the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment and to tell you that you run the risk of losing their four million votes.'"

Members of the delegation, according to the *Times*, were Mrs. W. A. Cullop, president of the League, Mrs. Mary C. Adams, Mrs. Joseph H. Maxwell, Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins, Mrs. John E. Raker, and Mrs. E. T. Taylor.

Mrs. Moran is a member of the Lee and Jefferson families of Virginia. By birth and tradition she is an ardent Democrat.

The newspaper report referred to above was incorrect in the statement that Mrs. Moran interrupted the proceedings of the Democratic delegation to President Wilson. Mrs. Moran was a member of the delegation as one of the board of directors of the Women's National Democratic League. She requested a five minute interview with the President, after his conference with the delegation, to put before him information concerning the welfare of the party, which she had gathered in her recent trip through the western states.

"I am really afraid for my party," Mrs. Moran said. "The women in the west are far superior to us. They have power and they know how to use it. There are four million of them and they

are heartily in favor of the federal suffrage amendment because they do not wish to be disfranchised when they pass beyond the limits of their own state.

"It is not a question of their threatening us. It is a question of our realizing what they are going to do. You can get the suffrage amendment through Congress and if you do not do it these women will regard you as responsible."

President Wilson said, in answer, that he could not interfere with the action of Congress. He believed that suffrage should be established on the secure foundation of separate state action. "You should work from the bottom up, not from the top down," the President said. Women should be patient, and continue to work in the admirable way they had worked in the past.

Mrs. Moran repeated on leaving that she hoped the President would change his mind and would use his influence for the benefit of woman suffrage. Because she was attached to the Democratic party, she was sincerely afraid of the results next November if the party continued to oppose the enfranchisement of women.

Suffrage Planks Not Enough

A DOZEN years ago it would have seemed unbelievable that the national party conventions would be a unit in advocating woman suffrage, remarks the New York *Tribune*. But to-day the mere indorsement of the principle by the Republicans and Democrats, as well as the Progressives, Socialists, and Prohibitionists, is not enough for the suffrage leaders. At Chicago, during "convention week," there was born a new Woman's Party based on the political strength of women voters in the suffrage states, which, "convinced that the enfranchisement of women is the paramount issue," pledges itself to use its united vote to secure the passage of a woman-suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution, "irrespective of the interests of any national political party; and pledges its unceasing opposition to all who oppose this amendment." * * *

With a voting membership of half a million to start with and a pledged campaign fund of half a million, the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal* concludes that "this party means business," and that "it's right." It is not only right, but "wise," declares the *Detroit Journal*, because "until all American women are enfranchised it would be cowardly and suicidal on the part of the women in the emancipated states to refrain from using their united power to compel the emancipation of their fellow women in the other states."—*The Literary Digest*, July 1, 1916.

Alienating a Powerful Auxiliary

A ANALYSIS of the vote on suffrage in the Democratic convention at St.

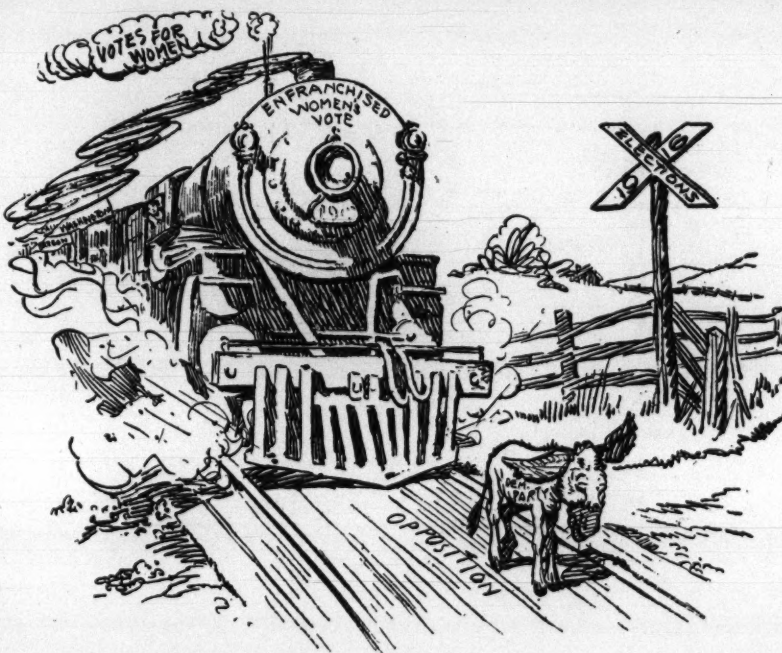
Louis offers interesting study. It is our contention that wholly aside from the principle involved—the right of women to the ballot—the Democrats could not have played a stronger winning card than by coming out as emphatically for a constitutional amendment as for Americanism. Let us take a glance at the purely western states whose delegates voted in favor of the picayunish suffrage plank reported by the platform committee.

Their votes in the electoral college are as follows: Arizona, 3; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Michigan, 15; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 8; North Dakota, 5; Oregon, 5; South Dakota, 5; Washington, 7; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3; a total of 143. Not all these states have adopted equal suffrage, but many of them have, and in every instance the element of suffrage is so pronounced that with an incentive such as the Democratic platform might have furnished, the sentiment for the dual ballot is sufficient to turn a Republican majority into a minority.

That California's thirteen electoral votes might have been won for Wilson is fairly certain. The women there are well organized, highly intelligent and forceful. As it is, they have little choice; and with a state naturally Republican, it will have to be conceded to Hughes. Arizona is a Roosevelt state. It has accorded women the right of suffrage and could have been swayed to the Democratic nominee. We believe it will cast its electoral vote for Hughes. Colorado is debatable territory, with a penchant for Wilson. Idaho thinks highly of Senator Borah and will probably turn to Hughes. It might easily have been diverted to Wilson. Illinois has given her women a partial ballot; the state is ripe for the plucking and with a hundred thousand women campaigners in the field could have made a Wilson victory certain. That splendid opening has been lost. Iowa has just experienced a battle of the ballots for woman suffrage in which the cause was defeated by the river

towns. The strong following in favor, however, properly canvassed, would have placed the state in the Democratic column. Much the same spirit exists in Kansas, which is naturally progressive. The Republicans are claiming the state, but it might readily have been clinched for Wilson. Michigan is under conviction, but not quite ready. Her women, however, could have decided the November election in the state. Montana and Nebraska have the cause of woman suffrage at heart and are natural allies. They will be lukewarm for Wilson.

This is similarly true of North and South Dakota. Oregon and Washington would have followed California into the Wilson camp if the lure of woman suffrage had been offered. The odds are in favor of Hughes carrying both, due to the depression in the lumber industry. Wisconsin is probably pro-German enough to wield the balance of power at the polls for Hughes, but the women might have offset that by a vigorous campaign. Wyoming's woman vote would have given that state to Wilson without a doubt. What folly to have alienated an auxiliary



Maryland *Suffrage News*, May 6, 1916.

Something's Going to Happen!

force so powerful, so determined, so zealous! It is idle to argue that the states had a right to settle the question each for itself. Their turn would come when the ratification of the constitutional amendment, passed by Congress, reached the respective legislatures. We repeat, the Democratic party has committed an egregious mistake.—*Richmond (Virginia) Evening Journal*, June 19, 1916.

Cynical Insincerity

CYNICAL insincerity was never more brazenly displayed by a political party than in the example presented by the Democratic national convention in connection with its suffrage plank. Platforms do not hold a very high place in political ethics at the best, but while they are frankly constructed with a view of winning the greatest number of friends and of creating the least number of opponents for the party nominees, there is usually some leaven of sincerity about them. But there was no pretense whatever as to the motives which prompted the inclusion of the suffrage plank in the St. Louis platform. * * *

It was included as a matter of expediency, because the Republicans had adopted a suffrage plank, and because the threat of defeat for the Democratic

ticket in the twelve suffrage states was held over the heads of the party leaders. If the Democrats imagine that the women voters of California and of the other states in which the franchise has been given to women are going to be taken in by the St. Louis declaration, they are going to find themselves mistaken.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, June 18, 1916.

Fact of the Matter Is Politicians Are Afraid of the Women's Vote

THE manner in which Congress is dealing and the Republican and Democratic national conventions have dealt with the proposed amendment to the constitution, conferring upon the women of the United States the right to vote, is conclusive proof that the politicians are afraid of the women's vote.

Congress has had before it, since the session opened, a large number of earnest suffrage leaders who are advocating the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Congress has met the pleas of the women with promises it never intended to keep and with tricks that have been thoroughly exposed by the women. The politicians in Congress have no desire to have the women of the United States vote, and they take refuge under the specious argument that equal suffrage is a state matter with which Congress should not interfere. President Wilson takes this position.

The Republican convention of hand-picked delegates assured the women it was in favor of equal suffrage, but this was a matter to be decided by the states.

The Democratic convention, kept well in hand at Washington, D. C., also was willing to favor, to go on record for votes for

women, but the women should confine their efforts to secure remedial legislation to the states.

Here is a national question. It is true not all women favor equal suffrage. And it is much truer that a great many men, mainly politicians and upholders of special interests, are opposed to allowing the women to vote.

The women who oppose equal rights, we take, are perfectly sincere in their opposition.

But the politicians are not sincere when they say they favor votes for women when they know there are many states in the Union upon which the politicians have such a firm grip that women will have no chance to get the vote until after long years of educative work and, in the meantime, we have the anomaly of women having the right to vote in one state and being disfranchised if they cross the border into another.

But this anomaly cannot long exist. The politicians cannot much longer stem the tide of public sentiment. The women are bound to win and the politicians might better gracefully bow to the inevitable and say to the women of the United States:

"We admit defeat. Equal suffrage is a national question. It is a matter with which Congress should deal. We, therefore, will support the Susan B. Anthony amendment."—*Nevada State Journal*, June 18, 1916.

Suffrage by Threat

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party, two lovely berries growing on one stem, are continuing their heroic task of putting Mr. Wilson and the Democrats in Congress under duress. "Pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment," they cry, "or we will stomp the twelve suffrage states against you." "We recommend the extension of the franchise," the St. Louis platform says, "to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men." In the face of that declaration, and before it is a week old, these belligerent sisters command Mr. Wilson and the Democrats in Congress to kick it away and commit themselves to federal votes for women, and to do it not because they are convinced of the desirability of suffrage by constitutional amendment, but because they are frightened into it. A high opinion these frowning dames must have of the moral honesty and courage of Mr. Wilson and the Congress Democrats.

To hold that woman suffrage is the prime and paramount issue on which this election, or any election, should be decided is to furnish to the anti-suffragists a fatal argument, but it would be unjust to the majority of the suffragists to regard them as responsible for the antics and dithyrambs of the suffrage Extreme Left. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party are but amusing themselves and the rest of the country with a "bluff." They have been deserted by the sense of the ridiculous. The efforts, if efforts are made, of these two sororities to beat Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party would have about as much effect on the election as the evolutions of one Jersey mosquito on the movements of the satellites of Jupiter.—*New York Times*, June 22, 1916.

Some One Giving Bad Advice to the Democratic Party

WHETHER has been counseling the Democratic convention that it can gain nothing by declaring for woman suffrage, because the states in which women now vote are not Democratic, is handing out bad advice.

A tip like this is like declaring to the Bourbon organization that there is no use of its trying to make any converts at all.

What the Democratic party should see is that it may turn a very desirable quantity of votes in the suffrage states to its standard by declaring unequivocally for the passage of the Anthony amendment. It should see that a quite considerable number of women voters—particularly those who take their key from the Congressional Union—blame the Democratic party unreservedly for failure to pass the amendment in the last four years, and that is one reason for Democratic weakness in suffrage states.

If the Democratic leaders have no wish to enfranchise women in the states where Bourbon sympathy is strongest, they should at least consider the total of feminine ballots now available as worth putting in a bid for.—*Spokane (Washington) Chronicle*, June 14, 1916.

Woman Suffrage in the Conventions

THE response of the suffragists to the manner in which the Democratic convention handled the equal suffrage plank bodes ill for Democratic power in the states where women vote. * * *

The Woman's Party is going to hold the Democrats responsible because they are in power. The fight will shift to Congress, and if the Democrats do not pass the amendment before the session ends, "war will follow," according to Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party.

The Woman's Party is composed of experienced campaigners. Miss Martin led the fight that resulted in the passage of the suffrage amendment in her own state, Nevada. Her followers see nothing in front of them but national suffrage. They refuse to be diverted to the consideration of any other issue. Discounting the number of women voters who will not act with them because of a belief that other issues at present overshadow suffrage, there yet remains a sufficient number of implacable fighters who can do much toward wrecking the foundations of Democratic control.

Most of the suffrage states are normally Republican. Wilson carried them because the Republican



Los Angeles Times

vote was split between Taft and Roosevelt. The Taft and Roosevelt vote together is larger than that of Wilson. * * * A united Republican vote this election, augmented by the women's vote, should almost annihilate the Democratic party in that section of the country. The indications are that the Democrats in slighting the women have added to the forces multiplying to make the defeat of Woodrow Wilson certain.—*Philadelphia Press*, June 19, 1916.

Women Demand Rights

SHREWD tactics bring national conferences of two distinct groups of the women of the United States, who demand equal suffrage, to Chicago this week. They differ somewhat in the temper of their leaders and constituents, and considerably as to details of the tactics to be followed in getting equal suffrage federally recognized by amendment of the national organic law. But they agree in two things: the goal to be won, and the strategy of being in Chicago this and in St. Louis next week. The goal is a federal constitutional amendment equalizing suffrage rights. The strategy is apparent to one who knows aught of how susceptible American politicians are to the massed appeal of constituents, actual or potential. Not all the women of the twelve states that see their women voting in the coming presidential election will vote for or against a particular candidate, or party, because he or the party is right or wrong on the equal suffrage issue. But a considerable proportion of them will do so. Just now they are subordinating every other desire to the one of social justice in which they are especially interested. Men and parties rise or fall according as they stand for or against equality.

This mood being prevalent, and decidedly dominant in some localities, and in a few states, it is not surprising that political leaders are reported as disposed to give much more in the way of concessions than they have been willing to concede at previous

party conventions. The voting woman, if she acts aggressively in twelve states, may hold the balance of power and settle the outcome of the election. Prudence therefore dictates that she be placated this year, for, whether simply as an "independent" she votes her convictions and desires, or whether she deliberately forms a Woman's Party and acts through it, she would better be allowed her way. Thus argues the political leader, and so he acts when strategy demands. A hostile vote is a hostile vote, and if platform pledges can avert hostility it is easy to make them. So concessions in platforms are often made with little thought about keeping them. However, at this stage of the controversy the women of the United States are not so easily beguiled as they used to be by smooth promises and unctuous phrases. Words are followed up to see if they flower out in deeds.—*Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, Massachusetts), June 8, 1916.

Politicians Find They Must Take Seriously Women Who Hold Power

THE National Woman's Party, filled with confidence from its creation in Chicago last week, is in St. Louis to ask immediate action of the Democratic party on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, tied up this long time by Congress. This is the first time that the women of the country have taken occasion to raise their voices as a party of women, backed by votes, for political purposes.

The new party, which comprises women voters of the 12 states enjoying equal suffrage, does not seek a platform declaration on the subject of suffrage. The time for words, say the leaders, is past. The party has now a splendid opportunity for giving the women the vote if it wants to. If it does, these women voters propose to cast their weight against the Democratic party as the party in power which blocked suffrage at the November elections.

The women feel that they have rather put the Democratic party in a dilemma. In the light of events last week it looks as if the Democrats would need every vote they can get this fall. If they do not pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment before Congress closes the Woman's Party plainly says to them they will subtract a large share of the Democratic women voters of 12 states from the Democratic column. These must be added to some other column, and a number are certain to fall into the Republican totals. The women are already claiming to hold the balance of power in most of these 12 states * * *

Organizers are now at work in some of the Western states blocking out the commonwealths by Congressional districts. Organization is to be carried to the last political division, down to city precincts. The party promises to have enough money to perfect its campaign. Miss Martin said that she has never known Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to fail in any of her pledges, and when she declared she would raise \$500,000 for the party's campaign, Miss Martin said she was certain the money would be on hand, though the women themselves would have raised the amount if Mrs. Belmont had not come to the front.

The response to the party had already been such as to encourage its president greatly. In Illinois in the last week it took in 2,000 members and has that many now in California. Its membership in other western states, added its chairman, is considerable.—*The Ohio Woman*, June 16, 1916.

Campaign Throughout the Country

"Experience" Luncheon Given by Michigan Branch

A UNIQUE luncheon was given by the Michigan state branch of the Congressional Union at the Detroit Athletic Club on June 13. It was called an "experience" luncheon, and was attended by about one hundred and fifty people. Mrs. R. A. Alvord, past president of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, was a most charming toastmistress.

She called upon Mrs. R. A. Ashbaugh, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, to bring greetings from Michigan women. Mrs. Ashbaugh told of the great sentiment among club women for national suffrage. A most interesting speech on the biennial held recently in New York was given by Mrs. C. R. Wilson, who is the president of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs. Experiences at the business sessions of the biennial were given by Mrs. Emma A. Fox, parliamentarian for the National Federation of Clubs.

Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore gave an account of the wonderful trip through the west of the "Suffrage Special," and Mrs. George T. Hendrie, member of the Advisory Council, gave a most graphic account of the Woman's Party convention in Chicago. Mrs. H. T. McMullen spoke of the demonstrations in Chicago, especially of the suffrage parade in the rain and wind on June 7.

Miss Margaret Whittemore was the last speaker. She told of the purpose and organization of the Woman's Party convention and of the great support among the woman voters of the west for a federal amendment for woman suffrage.

Many new members were added to the Union at the conclusion of the luncheon.

The window of the headquarters of the Detroit Branch of the Congressional Union keeps in touch with suffrage affairs all over the country. During the Chicago convention a parade was staged with dolls, carrying banners; the "experience" luncheon given by the Detroit branch was advertised by a luncheon table at which were seated the suffragist dolls. Last week they were seen entering a voting booth, voting to enfranchise all women, each carrying the banner of her state.

Emblem of Woman's Party Displayed in Pennsylvania Parade

THE Pennsylvania Branch of the Congressional Union took the opportunity offered by the 12th Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in Philadelphia, which met during the week of June 25th, to let the enormous number of visitors as well as the residents of the City of Philadelphia know that women mean to be enfranchised nationally.

The float which the Branch entered in the brilliant night pageant of the 26th, was one of the most unique of the parade and attracted attention all along the line of march down Broad Street. The float consisted of a large transparency eight feet long, and nearly six feet wide and six feet high. On one side, was painted by a Philadelphia artist the "Little Deer" cartoon by John T. McCutcheon, which was used on the June 17th number of *THE SUFFRAGIST*. On the other side of the transparency was painted the cartoon from the Woman's Party program number, by Mrs. Nina E. Allender. This was called for the occasion "The Coming Out



The "Little Deer" of the Woman's Party at Independence Hall
The transparency entered by the Pennsylvania members of the Congressional Union in the Advertisers' parade, Philadelphia, June 26, 1916

Party." The back of the float told the old, old story, "We Demand an Amendment to the National Constitution Enfranchising Women."

Mrs. A. R. Harmon, who rode on the float, heard interested criticisms of the float and what it represented all along the line of march. Among those who had helped with the decorating of the transparency were Miss Marie E. Kennedy, Miss Ella Riegel, and Miss S. G. Tomkins.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Harmon, Miss Elizabeth McShane and Miss Caroline Katzenstein sold SUFFRAGISTS at Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania, where thousands of persons attended the naval and war demonstrations.

On Thursday, when the Advertisers were addressed by President Wilson in Independence Square, an automobile, decorated in purple, white and gold pennants was stationed just across the way. In addition, three "newsies," Miss Bertha Sapovits, Miss Julia A. McClain, who represented the Goddess of Liberty in the Equal Franchise Society's demonstration in the Night Pageant, and Miss Agnes F. Campbell, the Congressional Union organizer for New Jersey, circulated around among the crowd selling *THE SUFFRAGIST* and distributing literature.

On Saturday the Congressional Union was represented at Wildwood, New Jersey, in an auto run by the car of Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey Branch.

Mrs. Ascough Speaks in Hartford

A WELL attended meeting was held on June 29th, at the home of Mrs. Paul P. Sweet, in Hartford, Conn., in the interests of the Congressional Union. The speakers were Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mrs. George H. Day and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt. Mrs. Ascough spoke on the tour of the "Suffrage Special," describing her experiences and telling of the cordial reception given the "Suffrage Special" in the western states. Mrs. Day followed with an account of the convention in Chicago at which the Woman's Party was born. Mrs. Porritt outlined the policy, the methods of work and the aims of the Congressional Union and of the Woman's Party, and spoke of the need of immediate organization work in every one of the states.

New Jersey to Organize Congressional Districts During the Summer

DURING the past week, Miss Campbell has been campaigning the first congressional district. Her headquarters for the early part of the week were at Miss Helen Paul's at Moorestown. Miss Paul and Miss Campbell visited many places in Miss Paul's car, and arranged for a summer campaign.

Miss Campbell then went to the home of Mrs. Robert P. Finley, chairman of the first district, and has had a most successful visit in Camden County, for which she secured a chairman in the person of Mrs. John G. Fryer, of Merchantville.

Miss Campbell also took part in some of the meetings held by the Pennsylvania Branch in Philadelphia. At these she went back to her old job of selling SUFFRAGISTS, as she so constantly did while on the trip of the "Suffrage Special."

Miss Campbell will meet Mrs. Hopkins in Wildwood, New Jersey, on Saturday, and plan a campaign of the seaside resorts of the second district. Mrs. Hopkins is driving her car in the automobile run of the Philadelphia Press and the Automobile Club of Delaware County, from Philadelphia to Wildwood. Prizes have been offered for the best time, the most efficient woman driver, etc. Several suffrage cars have been entered, and it was through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Branch that an invitation was extended to a New Jersey car. It is hoped that the publicity will give excellent results.

Mrs. Hopkins' car will be gaily decorated in the colors, and will carry on the back, a large sign reading "Woman's Party, Suffrage Now, 91 Electoral Votes."

In the automobile parade in Newark on Saturday evening, June 24th, four cars bearing Congressional Union colors, and gay with banners and suffrage signs were entered, and gained much applause.

When passing through Boston recently, Mrs. Hopkins stopped over a train to visit the headquarters of the Massachusetts Branch. A large meeting was being held at which reports of the Chicago Convention were being given. Mrs. Hopkins gave a short talk on the St. Louis convention, and urged the necessity of the eastern women standing financially back of the great work being done by their western sisters.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster

Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude Crocker

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.

Contributions toward \$200,000 Fund
for Securing the Passage of
the Federal Suffrage
Amendment

List of Contributions from June 19
to June 30, 1916

Contributions made to National

Headquarters:

Mrs. J. Girvin Peters....	\$25.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr....	25.00
Miss Jessie M. Rice.....	1.00
Mrs. H. Roodhouse	3.00
Mrs. Monroe J. Dyson, Jr.	1.00
Miss Marguerite du Pont	
Lee	5.00
Mrs. Alma Sullivan	1.00
Mrs. Grace Haulenbeck..	10.00
Mrs. C. B. Rodes	2.50
Mrs. D. E. Potter	1.00
Mr. George H. Gallagher..	5.00
Miss Ella Riegel.....	65.00
Mrs. E. H. Parkinson ...	.10
Mrs. H. S. Newton	1.00
Miss Myrtle Thomson ...	1.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith ...	4.00
Miss Charlotte Johnston...	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Clayton.....	2.50
Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop..	25.00
Miss Emma E. Elliot....	1.00
Miss Mary B. Dixon	5.00
Miss M. Macarow	1.00
Mrs. T. D. Richardson ...	5.00
Mrs. Clarence Buel.....	5.00
A Friend	100.00
Miss Helen Keller	100.00
Sale of tickets	3.00
Membership fees	117.75
Collection	60.04

Total \$580.89

Previously acknowledged in
THE SUFFRAGIST...\$137,864.01

Total collected by Nation-
al Headquarters through
June 30, 1916 \$138,444.90

Contributions made to Michigan

Headquarters:

Mrs. James Seager.....	\$1.00
Mr. R. E. Olds	50.00
Mr. John McClellan	5.00
Mr. H. C. Teel.....	25.00
Mr. B. F. Davis	5.00
Miss Margaret Whitte-	
more.	8.00
Mrs. James Whittemore	25.00
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy	2.00

Contributions made to Massachusetts

Headquarters:

Mrs. Mabel Warren.....	\$50.00
Miss Priscilla Webster ..	10.00
Miss Marion Owen	1.00
Miss Susan Wilcox	2.00
Miss Grace Henshaw ..	10.00
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey..	2.00
Mrs. Walter G. Morey..	2.00
Miss Emma F. Baxter..	2.00
Mrs. Horace L. Bearse..	2.00
Miss L. J. C. Daniels..	2.00
Miss Katherine A. Morey	2.00
Miss Bridget Sullivan...	1.00
Mrs. Gorham Fuller	2.00
Mrs. Thomas Gray, Jr..	2.00
Mr. Thomas Gray, Jr...	1.00
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck	5.00

Mr. Raymond D. Has-	
brouck	2.00
Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey.	2.00
Miss Margaret Krebs..	2.00
Mrs. Edward Lanning..	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell	7.00
Mrs. Gertrude L. Farmer	2.00
Mrs. Kate W. Townsend	2.00
Miss Tina von Arnim..	2.00
Mrs. Alice Ruggles.....	1.00
Miss Anna Murdock....	2.00
Miss Louise Murdock..	2.00
Miss Leonid Leonard...	1.00

Contributions made to Illinois

Headquarters:

Miss Ruth Ewing.....	\$1.00
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Miss Katherine Blunt..	5.00
Mrs. Albert Halstead.	5.00
Miss Lydia Schmidt ...	8.00
Mrs. Andrew Hirschl..	10.00
Miss Lessman	1.00
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Mrs. Annette McCrea..	6.00
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Prof. Zonia Baber.....	3.00
Miss Margery Lane....	2.00
Miss Frances Frothingham	8.00
Miss Hughes.....	3.00
Miss Hill.....	4.76
Mrs. C. Braiden	5.00
Mrs. Cornelia Babbitt...	5.00
Dr. Bertra Sippy.....	50.00
Mrs. Hazle Ewing.....	12.00
Mrs. C. Fairchild.....	5.00
Mrs. Van der Ploeg....	3.75
Mrs. Mary U. Colburn..	25.00
Miss Abeel.....	5.00
Mrs. C. W. Kayser.....	10.00
Sale of tickets.....	623.50
Collection	63.77

Total 1,351.78

Previously acknowledged in
THE SUFFRAGIST... 13,640.57

Total collected by the
Branches through June
30, 1916 14,992.35

General Total..... \$153,437.25

Increase the Circulation

DURING your vacation please give some thought to THE SUFFRAGIST. The circulation of the paper must be increased immediately; we must have it in the hands of thousands of new readers before September. During your vacation you will doubtless meet numbers of people who would like to know something of the activities of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and of the newly organized Woman's Party.

THE SUFFRAGIST is the official organ of both these organizations.

On the last page of this number you will see that we have started a children's contest. In Atlantic City a special campaign will be held. A SUFFRAGIST shop will be opened there. The address will be given in a later issue of the paper.

Wherever you may be spending your holiday make up your mind to secure at least ten new subscribers for THE SUFFRAGIST.



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Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

JUNE 25 THROUGH JULY 1

Miss Ella Riegel	1
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	1
Miss Marie E. Kennedy	1
Mrs. Francis M. Babson	1
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	2
Mrs. Cyrus Mead	1
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	3
Miss Eleanor Calnan	3
Mrs. Nancie M. Wayland	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	3
Mrs. Charles I. Williams	1
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	1
Mrs. Josephine K. Linton	2
Mrs. A. C. Muhse	5
Mrs. Davis Ewing	5

Total 33
Previously acknowledged in "THE SUFFRAGIST" 3,172

Total through July 1st secured by members. 3,205

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The Suffragist

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The Suffragist

Washington, D. C.

Official Weekly Paper

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Date

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Address

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Five insertions for the price of four.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

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VACUUM CLEANING—\$3.50 per day. With expert operator; hand or electric cleaners for rent, \$1 per day. National Vacuum Sales Co., 6th and D Sts. N. W. Main 4155.

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PROCEEDS will be given to THE SUFFRAGIST. Lady's side saddle (Whitman) in excellent condition, bridle (with check bit) and horse hair cinch. \$25 or offer to Business Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST.

BEAUTIFUL YELLOW KITTENS. Suffrage Mascots. Well-bred, \$10 to \$15. Address Helen W. Richards, Cape May Court House, New Jersey.

THE "GLAD DAYS" are here! Help make your friends glad; Use our "Suffrage Maiden" garden sticks for personal gifts, luncheons and dinner favors, bridge prizes, etc., 50 cents each, \$5.75 per dozen. Send your order to-day prepaid to Congressional Union, New Jersey Branch, 17 West Park St., Newark, N. J.

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To the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST,
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Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in THE SUFFRAGIST for.....Insertions to be published for which I enclose the sum of \$.....

Date

Name

Address

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE

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